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EXAMINER

SHELEHEDA, JAMES R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2623

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/587,959

Applicant(s)

IKONEN ET AL.

Examiner

James Sheleheda

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 March 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 11 and 13-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8, 10, 11 and 13-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/07/05.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

The current invention describes a link module, which may be Bluetooth compliant, which transmits received signals to a graphics converter (see page 7, line 20-page 8, line 4). The specification does not disclose what type of connection is utilized between the receiver and the converter.

The disclosure as originally filed fails to disclose a USB connection between the Bluetooth receiver and the converter for transmitting USB version 1.1 compliant signals, as recited in claims 38-40.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

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A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tran (6,202,060).

As to claim 41, Tran discloses a method for extending a user interface of an external device to a television device (column 14, lines 41-56), which television device has a first input to receive a first information signal in a first format (a television, 52, capable of receiving television signals), comprising:

receiving a second information signal in a second format from the external device (column 16, lines 50-65);

converting the second information signal to a third information signal in the first format (converting the received signal to a television display format; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25);

supplying the third information signal in the first format to the first input of the television device (displaying the portable display on the television screen; column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 3, 4, 6-8, 10, 11, 13-19, 22, 25, 26, 28-30 and 32-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen et al. (Heinonen) (EP 804030 A2) (of record) in view of Tran.

As to claim 1, Heinonen discloses a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for attaching a mobile phone (6, Fig. 1) with a user interface (column 6, lines 16-19) to a television device (1, Fig. 1) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which television device has a first input (antenna or SCART connector of the television; column 3, lines 20-25) to receive first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10), wherein the coupling device comprises:

a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

a converter (column 3, lines 26-33), configured to convert said second information signal to a third information signal in the first format (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

a first output (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) for supplying said third information signal to the first input (connected to link, 8; Fig. 1) of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) and wherein the mobile phone has a user interface (column 6, lines 16-19), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television.

In an analogous art, Tran discloses a home system (Fig. 3) wherein display signals are *wirelessly* transmitted from a mobile device (10; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) to a coupling device (television receiver equipment; Fig. 3; 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) positioned between the mobile device and a television (Fig. 3, 52; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) through a short range radio transmitter and receiver (column 3, lines 26-31 and column 14, lines 41-56) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information (column 14, lines 41-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television, as taught by Tran, for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information.

As to claim 3, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein said first output is a SCART-connector (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 4, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein said first output is an antenna cable connector (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 6, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein said coupling device comprises an internal power source (power supply, 38; see Heinonen at column 4, lines 4-7 and lines 40-44).

As to claim 7, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein said coupling device comprises:

means for obtaining information from the first information signal (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45); and

a short range radio transmitter (wireless transceiver, 60; see Tran at Fig. 3; column 14, lines 41-56) for transmitting said information through a short range radio connection to said mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45).

As to claim 8, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein said second information signal comprises at least picture information (see Heinonen at column 5, lines 54-58 and column 6, lines 1-8).

As to claim 10, while Heinonen and Tran disclose a short range radio connection, they fail to specifically disclose a LPRF link.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to utilize a LPRF link, such as Bluetooth and other known standards, to wirelessly connect local devices over a limited range, for the typical benefit of taking advantage of widely known and utilized communications methods for implementing a wireless connection.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include a LPRF link for the typical benefit of taking advantage of widely known and utilized communications methods for implementing a wireless connection.

As to claim 11, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein by coupling said first output to said first input (connection 8, linking the interface, 7 to the television; see Heinonen at Fig. 1, column 3, lines 17-25) said coupling device is detachably attachable to a television device (wherein a SCART or antenna connection is removable at anytime by a user; see Heinonen at column 3, lines 20-25).

As to claim 13, Heinonen discloses a system comprising a mobile phone (Fig. 1, 6) and a television device having first input to receive a first information signal in a first

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format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10),

which mobile phone has a user interface (wherein some interface is inherently present for the user to input data to the phone; Fig. 1) and a connector (32, Fig. 3) to transmit a second information signal in a second format (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), wherein

the system comprises a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for receiving the second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) to a television device to be presented on the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device (allowing the user to interface with the phone through the television; column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which coupling device comprises:

a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

a converter (column 3, lines 26-33), configured to convert the second information signal to a third information signal in said first format (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

a first output (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) to supply said third information signal in the first format to the first input (connected to link, 8; Fig. 1) of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) and wherein the mobile phone has a user interface (column 6, lines 16-19), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television.

In an analogous art, Tran discloses a home system (Fig. 3) wherein display signals are *wireless*ly transmitted from a mobile device (10; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) to a coupling device (television receiver equipment; Fig. 3; 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) positioned between the mobile device and a television (Fig. 3, 52; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) through a short range radio transmitter and receiver (column 3, lines 26-31 and column 14, lines 41-56) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information (column 14, lines 41-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television, as taught by Tran, for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information.

As to claim 14, Heinonen discloses a method for coupling a mobile phone (Fig. 1, 6) comprising a user interface (wherein some interface is inherently present for the user to input data to the phone; Fig. 1) to a television device so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television device (allowing the user to interface with the phone through the television (column 1, lines 35-43, column 3, lines 26-41 and column 6, lines 16-19), which television device contains a first input to receive a first information signal in a first format (to receive normal television antenna or video cassette signals; column 7, lines 5-10), wherein

the coupling device receives a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) over a connection (32, Fig. 3);

the coupling device converts (column 3, lines 26-33) the second information signal to a third information signal in the first format suitable to the television device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

the coupling device provides the first input with the third information signal (through link, 8; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) and wherein the mobile phone has a user interface (column 6, lines 16-19), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television.

In an analogous art, Tran discloses a home system (Fig. 3) wherein display signals are *wirelessly* transmitted from a mobile device (10; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) to a coupling device (television receiver equipment; Fig. 3; 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) positioned between the mobile device and a television (Fig. 3, 52; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) through a short range radio transmitter and receiver (column 3, lines 26-31 and column 14, lines 41-56) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information (column 14, lines 41-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television, as taught by Tran, for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information.

As to claim 15, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein said mobile phone comprises a rechargeable battery (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44) and said coupling device further comprises a battery charger adapted for charging said mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44).

As to claim 16, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the first information signal comprises TV broadcast information (traditional broadcast television antenna signals; see Heinonen at column 3, lines 20-25 and column 7, lines 5-10).

As to claim 17, while Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the coupling device utilizes a power supply (column 4, lines 4-7), they fail to specifically disclose means for turning off circuitry providing unnecessary functions to save power when the link module is not needed to pass signals from the portable external device to the television device.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention for electronic devices to include a power switch, which is utilized to turn a device off when it is not in use, for the typical benefit of saving electricity and the costs associated with having the power constantly on.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include means for turning off circuitry providing unnecessary functions to save power when the link module is not needed to pass signals from the portable external device to the television device for the typical benefit of saving electricity and the costs associated with having the power constantly on.

As to claim 18, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein said user interface of the mobile phone comprises an input portion to receive user input (inherent interface for the user to input data to the phone; see Heinonen at Fig. 1).

As to claim 19, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the first information signal comprises television broadcast information (receiving normal television antenna signals; see Heinonen at column 7, lines 5-10).

As to claim 22, Heinonen discloses a portable coupling device (interface, 7; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16) for coupling a mobile phone (6, Fig. 1) to a video display device (1, Fig. 1) comprising:

- a connector (32, Fig. 3) adapted to receive an information signal from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

- a converter (column 3, lines 26-33) adapted to convert the information signal from the mobile phone into a signal format suitable for the video display device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

- a connector (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) adapted to couple the coupling device to the video display device (see Fig. 1; column 3, lines 42-49) and transfer the converted information signal to the video display device (through link, 8; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49), wherein the converted information signal is displayed on the video display device (column 5, line 54-column 6, line 10).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive a second information signal in a second format from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) and wherein the mobile phone has a user interface (column 6,

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lines 16-19), he fails to specifically disclose a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television.

In an analogous art, Tran discloses a home system (Fig. 3) wherein display signals are *wirelessly* transmitted from a mobile device (10; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) to a coupling device (television receiver equipment; Fig. 3; 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) positioned between the mobile device and a television (Fig. 3, 52; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) through a short range radio transmitter and receiver (column 3, lines 26-31 and column 14, lines 41-56) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information (column 14, lines 41-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a short range radio receiver and extending the user interface to the television, as taught by Tran, for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information.

As to claim 25, Heinonen and Tran disclose a SCART-connector for coupling the coupling device to the video display device (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 42-49).

As to claim 26, Heinonen and Tran disclose a charging unit for the mobile phone integrated into the coupling device (see Heinonen at column 4, lines 40-44).

As to claim 28, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the converter further comprises an information device to receive information from the video display device (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), convert the information into a format compatible with the mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45), and transmit the converted information to the mobile phone (see Heinonen at column 3, lines 26-33 and column 5, lines 30-45).

As to claim 29, Heinonen discloses a method for coupling a mobile phone to a television device (Fig. 1), comprising:

receiving at a coupling device (6, Fig. 1) attached to the television device (1, Fig. 1) a first information signal transmitted from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

converting in the coupling device (column 3, lines 26-33) the first information signal into a second information signal compatible with the television device (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33); and

transmitting over an input device to the television device (antenna or SCART connector; column 3, lines 42-49) the second information signal which is displayed on a display of the television device (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49).

While Heinonen discloses a connector (32, Fig. 3) configured to receive signals from the mobile phone (column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55) and wherein the mobile phone has a user interface (column 6, lines 16-19), he fails to specifically disclose a wireless connection and extending the user interface to the television.

In an analogous art, Tran discloses a home system (Fig. 3) wherein display signals are *wirelessly* transmitted from a mobile device (10; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) to a coupling device (television receiver equipment; Fig. 3; 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) positioned between the mobile device and a television (Fig. 3, 52; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) through a wireless transmitter and receiver (column 3, lines 26-31 and column 14, lines 41-56) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information (column 14, lines 41-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include a wireless connection and extending the user interface to the television, as taught by Tran, for the typical benefit of enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information.

As to claim 30, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the coupling further comprises using the display of the television device as a display of the mobile phone when the mobile phone is coupled to the television device via the coupling device (see Tran at column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25).

As to claim 32, Heinonen and Tran disclose a connection (wireless connection; see Tran at Fig. 3 and column 14, lines 41-56) to couple the coupling device to the mobile phone (see Heinonen at Fig. 1 and Tran at column 14, lines 41-56) and a connection to couple the coupling device directly to the television device (see Heinonen at Fig. 1).

As to claim 33, Heinonen and Tran disclose reproducing a display of the user interface of the mobile phone on a display of the television device (see Tran at column 14, lines 41-56).

As to claim 34, Heinonen discloses a method of transferring image data from a mobile phone to a television (Fig. 1; column 3, lines 1-16 and column 6, lines 16-20), comprising:

generating a signal in the mobile phone from the image and sound data received by the mobile phone (transmitting received forms and sound data to the accessory, 30 for display on the television; column 3, lines 26-33, column 6, lines 12-27 and column 4, lines 48-55);

receiving the output signal from the mobile phone as an input signal at a module (accessory, 30; Fig. 1; column 3, lines 26-33, column 6, lines 12-27 and column 4, lines 48-55);

converting the output signal from the mobile phone as an input signal at a module (convert to a tv display format; column 3, lines 26-33 and column 4, lines 48-55);

connecting the image-sound signals from the module to the television (column 3, lines 26-33 and 42-49 and column 6, lines 16-27), wherein the module is a mobile telephone accessory located at the television (Fig. 1; column 3, line 42-column 4, line 20).

While Heinonen discloses transmitting the signal as an output signal from the mobile phone, he fails to specifically disclose transmitting the signal in a format that conforms to a Bluetooth-protocol.

In an analogous art, Tran discloses a home system (Fig. 3) wherein display signals are *wirelessly* transmitted from a mobile device (10; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) to a coupling device (television receiver equipment; Fig. 3; 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) positioned between the mobile device and a television (Fig. 3, 52; column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) through a short range radio transmitter and receiver (column 3, lines 26-31 and column 14, lines 41-56) so as to extend the user interface of the mobile phone to the television (column 14, line 41-column 15, line 20 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25) for the typical benefit of

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enlarging the display and allowing the user with greater ease in reading the displayed information (column 14, lines 41-56) and greater mobility by providing the display from anywhere within range of the television display (column 3, lines 26-38).

Additionally, the examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to a format that conforms to a Bluetooth protocol, to implement a wireless connection system between a mobile device and other local devices, as the Bluetooth protocol is a specifically designed universal radio interface in the 2.45 GHz frequency band that enables portable electronic devices to connect and communicate wirelessly via shortrange, ad hoc networks, and is generally targeted towards the elimination of wires, cables, and connectors between such devices and systems as cordless or mobile phones, modems, headsets, PDAs, computers, printers, projectors, and local area networks, for the typical benefits of conforming with a widely known protocol for establishing wireless local connections and eliminating the need for physical connections.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen's system to include transmitting the signal in a wireless format, as taught by Tran, for the typical benefit of providing the user with greater mobility and flexibility by providing use of the system from anywhere within range of the television display

Additionally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include a format that conforms to a Bluetooth-protocol for the typical benefits of conforming with a widely

known protocol for establishing wireless local connections and eliminating the need for physical connections.

As to claim 35, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein connecting further comprises transmitting the image-sound signals to the television using a SCART-connection to the television (see Heinonen at Fig. 1; column 3, lines 17-25).

As to claim 36, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the image-sound signals are a RGB+sound signal (see Tran at column 16, line 65-column 17, line 7).

As to claim 37, Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein the television is an analog television (see Heinonen at column 2, lines 48-58 and Tran at column 16, line 65-column 17, line 7).

As to claims 38-40, while Heinonen and Tran disclose wherein converting further comprises transmitting an output from a Bluetooth receiver (see Tran at Fig. 3, 60 and the rejection of claim 34 above) to a converter (see Tran at Fig. 3, column 16, lines 50-65), wherein the module comprises the Bluetooth receiver and the converter (see Tran at Fig. 3; column 14, lines 41-56), they fail to specifically disclose wherein the output from the Bluetooth receiver is transmitted utilizing USB 1.1 through a USB connection.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to utilize USB version 1.1, which was the most

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recently released version available, to connect different components, as USB was a well known communication standard available which further provided ease of use through such features as “plug and play” which enables devices to be immediately recognized and utilized without requiring the additional information from the user, for the typical benefits of utilizing a well known communication standard which provides ease of use through such features as “plug and play”, when connecting plural components in a system.

Additionally, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran’s system to include wherein the output from the Bluetooth receiver is transmitted utilizing USB 1.1 through a USB connection for the typical benefits of conforming with a widely known protocol for establishing wireless local connections and eliminating the need for physical connections.

7. Claims 2, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen and Tran as applied to claims 1, 14, 22 and 29 above, and further in view of Bellamy (6,209,025) (of record).

As to claim 2, while Heinonen and Tran disclose a first information signal, they fail to specifically disclose wherein the coupling device comprises a second input for receiving the first information signal to be relayed to the television device through said first output.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data on the television display simultaneously with the video content (column 3, lines 30-41) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include wherein the coupling device comprises a second input for receiving the first information signal to be relayed to the television device through said first output, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

As to claims 20, 21, 27 and 31, while Heinonen and Tran disclose first and third information signals, they fail to specifically disclose a mixer for mixing the first and third information signals so as to cause the television device to simultaneously present information from both the first and third information signals together.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of

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television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data on the television display simultaneously with the video content (some mixer combining the video signals; column 3, lines 30-41 and column 4, lines 32-63) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include a mixer for mixing the first and third information signals so as to cause the television device to simultaneously present information from both the first and third information signals together, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

As to claim 23, while Heinonen and Tran disclose displaying information on the display, they fail to specifically disclose wherein the converter is further adapted to generate a signal that replaces an image on the video display device with a display image of the mobile phone.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to couple a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone

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information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data on the television display simultaneously with the video content (a pop-up overlaying the video display image; column 3, lines 30-41 and column 4, lines 32-63) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include wherein the converter is further adapted to generate a signal that replaces an image on the video display device with a display image of the mobile phone, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

As to claim 24, while Heinonen and Tran disclose an information signals from the mobile phone, they fail to specifically disclose wherein the signal includes both voice and image data and the converter transforms the voice and image data into a format that can be output by the video display device.

In an analogous art, Bellamy discloses video system (Fig. 7) wherein a set top box used to coupled a telephone to a television (see Fig. 7) will receive a first input of television data (CATV cable, 6; column 3, lines 18-22) and a second input of telephone information (column 3, lines 22-30, column 6, lines 50-67 and column 8, lines 44-49) to provide the telephone data (including voice and image data; column 6, lines 51-67 and

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column 7, lines 18-21) on the television display simultaneously with the video content (a pop-up overlaying the video display image; column 3, lines 30-41 and column 4, lines 32-63) for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television (column 3, lines 30-41) and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features, such as "caller ID" (column 1, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen and Tran's system to include wherein the signal includes both voice and image data and the converter transforms the voice and image data into a format that can be output by the video display device, as taught by Bellamy, for the typical benefit of allowing phone information to be displayed on the television and eliminating the need to use a telephone display to access telephone features.

8. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Heinonen, Tran and Bellamy as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Bodle (GB 2,266,637) (of record).

As to claim 5, while Heinonen and Tran disclose the use of a SCART connector to connect the coupling device to the television, they fail to specifically disclose a switch to disconnect the first information signal from said first output when the coupling device is communicating with said portable external device and to connect the first information signal to said first output when the coupling device is not communicating with said mobile phone.

In an analogous art Bodle clearly teaches switched connectors for connecting a plurality of devices using SCART sockets (page 8, lines 20+ and page 9) where a selected source is switched on, ie, a second input from a first output is connected and a separate source is disconnected, such as with a remote control device, television, vcr, and various other audio/video components (pages 11-12) for the typical benefit of performing disconnection and reconnection of plugs and sockets associated with audio and/or video components without the need for mechanical switching (page 3, lines 19-27).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Heinonen, Tran and Bellamy's system to include a switch to disconnect the first information signal from said first output when the coupling device is communicating with said portable external device and to connect the first information signal to said first output when the coupling device is not communicating with said mobile phone, as taught by Bodle, for the typical benefit of performing disconnection and reconnection of plugs and sockets associated with audio and/or video components without the need for mechanical switching.

9. Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tran.

As to claim 42, while Tran discloses a method for transferring audio and/or video information from an external device to a TV device (column 14, lines 41-56) comprising:

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transmitting a user input to a user interface of the external device (column 5, line 65-column 6, line 12) as a second information signal in a second format from the external device (column 16, lines 50-65);

receiving the second information signal in an adaptor coupled to the television device (television receiver; column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, lines 50-65);

converting the second information signal received in the adaptor into a third information signal in a first format (converting the received signal to a television display format; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25);

transmitting the third information signal in the first format to the first input of the television device (displaying the portable display on the television screen; column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25); and

extending the user interface of the external device to the television device when the third information signal in the first format is displayed on the television device (column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25);

presenting on the television device the second information signal (column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25), wherein the user interface of the external device is extended to the television device (column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25);

convert the second information signal to a third information signal in said first format (converting the received signal to a television display format; column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25); and

a first output to supply said third information signal in the first format to the first input of said television device (output for display; column 14, lines 41-56 and column 16, line 50-column 17, line 25), he fails to specifically disclose receiving a first information signal in the first format in the television device.

The examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of invention by applicant to receive television signals in a first format, i.e. television display format, at a television, such as a typical television receiving video and audio programming from a *television* antenna, provided by a *television* broadcast company, for the typical benefit of allowing a *television* viewer to receive and view *television* programs.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention by applicant to modify Tran's system to include receiving a first information signal in the first format in the television device for the typical benefit of allowing a *television* viewer to receive and view *television* programs.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-8, 10, 11, 13-42 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

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Lehtinen et al. (EP 0710017 A2) disclosing a PDA linked with a television to utilize the larger television to display the PDAs viewable data.

Lehtinen et al. (EP 0804012 A2) disclosing utilizing a low power radio frequency link when connecting a mobile phone with a television receiver.

Parmentier (6,442,375) disclosing the use of Bluetooth connections between a mobile phone and other local devices.

Farazmandnia et al. (6,625,472) disclosing the use of USB when interconnecting various devices.

Conclusion

12. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

on _____.
(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

Registration Number: _____

Certificate of Transmission

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Fax No. () _____ - _____ on _____.
(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

Registration Number: _____

Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Sheleheda whose telephone number is (571) 272-7357. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

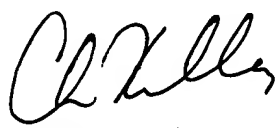
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

James Sheleheda
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JS



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